DEMONSTRATE NUMERACY SKILLS

UNIT CODE: CON/OS/ARC/BC/02/5/A

UNIT DESCRIPTION

This unit covers the competencies required to demonstrate numeracy skills. it involves calculating with whole numbers and familiar fractions, decimals, and percentages for work estimating, measuring, and calculating with routine metric measurements for work, using routine maps and plans for work, interpreting, drawing and constructing 2D and 3D shapes for work, interpreting routine tables, graphs and charts for work, collecting data and constructing routine tables and graphs for work and using basic functions of calculator.

ELEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

ELEMENT	PERFORMANCE CRITERIA
These describe the key outcomes which make up workplace function.	These are assessable statements which specify the required level of performance for each of the elements. Bold and italicized terms are elaborated in the Range.
	Bota and nancized terms are emborated in the Range.
1. Calculate with whole numbers and familiar fractions, decimals and	1.1 Mathematical information that may be partly embedded in routine workplace tasks and texts is selected and interpreted as per SOPs
percentages for work	1.2 Whole numbers and routine or familiar fractions, decimals and percentages including familiar rates
	are interpreted and comprehended as per SOPs 1.3 Calculations which may involve a number of steps are performed as per SOPs
	1.4 Calculations done with whole numbers and routine or familiar fractions, decimals and percentages as per SOPs
	1.5 Conversion between equivalent forms of fractions, decimals and percentages is done as per SOPs
	1.6 Order of operations is applied to solve multi-step calculations as per SOPs
	1.7 Problem solving strategies are appropriately applied as per SOPs
	1.8 Estimations are made to check reasonableness of problem solving process, outcome and its appropriateness to the context and task as per SOPs

	1.9	Formal and informal mathematical language and
		symbolism are used to communicate the result of
		the task as per SOPs.
2. Estimate, measure,	2.1	Measurement information in workplace tasks and
and calculate with	2.1	texts are selected and interpreted in accordance with
routine metric		workplace requirements
measurements for work	2.2	Appropriate routine measuring equipment are
measurements for work	2.2	identified and selected in accordance with
		workplace requirements
	2.3	Measurements are estimated and made using correct
		units as per measurement manuals.
	2.4	Estimations and calculations done as per routine
		measurements
	2.5	Conversions performed routinely as per metric
		units
	2.6	Problem solving processes are used to undertake the
		tasks as per workplace procedures.
	2.7	Estimations are made to check reasonableness of
		problem solving process, outcome and its
		appropriateness to the context and task as per
		workplace procedures
	2.8	Information is recorded using mathematical
		language and symbols appropriate to discuss the
		task as per workplace procedures.
3. Use routine maps and plans for work	3.1	Features are identified in routine maps and plans as per SOPs
maps and plans for work	3.2	Symbols and keys in routine maps and plans are
	3.2	clearly explained as per SOPs
	3.3	Orientation of map to North is identified and
		interpreted as per SOPs
	3.4	Understanding of direction and location is clearly
		demonstrated as per SOPs
	3.5	Simple scale is applied to estimate length of
		objects, or distance to location or object as per
		SOPs
	3.6	Directions are given and received using both formal
		and informal language as per SOPs
4. Interpret, draw	4.1	Two dimensional shapes and routine three
and construct 2D and		dimensional shapes identified in everyday objects
3D shapes for work		and in different orientations in accordance with job
		specifications
	4.2	The use and application of shapes elaborately
		explained as per SOPs

	4.3	Formal and informal mathematical language and
		symbols used to describe and compare the features
		of two dimensional shapes and routine three
		dimensional shapes as per workplace procedures.
	4.4	Common angles identified in accordance with SOPs
	4.5	Common angles in everyday objects are
		appropriately estimated as per SOPs
	4.6	Formal and informal mathematical language are
		used to describe and compare common angles as
		per workplace procedures.
	4.7	Common geometric instruments used to draw two
		dimensional shapes as per SOPs
	4.8	Routine three dimensional objects constructed from
		given nets as per SOPs.
5. Interpret routine	5.1	Routine tables, graphs and charts identified in
tables, graphs and charts		predominately familiar texts and contexts as per
for work		tables and graph manuals
	5.2	Common types of graphs and their different uses
		identified as per SOPs
	5.3	Features of tables, graphs and charts identified as
		per workplace procedures
	5.4	Information in routine tables, graphs and charts
		located and interpreted as per workplace procedures
	5.5	Calculations are perform to interpret information as
		per SOPs
	5.6	How statistics can inform and persuade
		interpretations is explained as per SOPs
	5.7	Misleading statistical information is identified as
	- 0	per workplace procedures.
	5.8	Information relevant to the workplace is discussed
	- 1	as per workplace procedures.
6. Collect data and	6.1	Features of common tables and graphs identified as
construct routine tables	()	per SOPs
and graphs for work	6.2	Uses of <i>different tables and graphs</i> identified as
	6.2	per job specifications
	6.3	Data and variables to be collected are determined as
	61	per workplace procedures. The audience is determined, as per the workplace
	6.4	The audience is determined as per the workplace
	6.5	procedures Method of data collection is select as per job
	0.5	requirement
	6.6	Data is collected as per SOPs
	6.7	Information is collated in a table as per SOPs
	0.7	information is condica in a table as per 501 s

	6.0	Cuitable scale and awas determined as non-ish
	6.8	Suitable scale and axes determined as per job specifications
	6.9	Graph to present information is drafted and drawn
	0.7	as per SOPs
	6.10	Data checked to ensure that it meets the expected
	0.10	results and context as per workplace procedures
	<i>c</i> 11	
	0.11	Information is reported or discussed using formal
		and informal mathematical language as per
		workplace procedures
7. Use basic	7.1	Keys are identified and used for basic functions on
functions of calculator		a calculator as per SOPs
	7.2	Calculation is done using whole numbers, money
		and routine decimals and percentages as per SOPs
	7.3	Calculation done with routine fractions and
		percentages as per SOPs
	7.4	Order of operations is applied to solve multi-step
		calculations as per SOPs
	7.5	Results are interpreted, displayed and recorded as
		per workplace procedures
	7.6	Estimations are made to check reasonableness of
		problem solving process, outcome and its
		appropriateness to the context and task as per
		workplace procedures
	7.7	Formal and informal mathematical language and
	1.1	05
		appropriate symbolism and conventions used to
		communicate the result of the task as per workplace
		procedures.

RANGE

This section provides work environments and conditions to which the performance criteria apply. It allows for different work environments and situations that will affect performance.

Variable	Range	
1. Use basic functions of calculator may include but not limited to:	 Addition Multiplication Calculate ratios Conversion of ratios into percentages 	

2. Different tables	Bar Graphs
and graphs may	Flow Charts
include but not	Pie Charts
limited to:	Pictograph
	Line Graphs
	Time Series Graphs
	Stem and Leaf Plot
	Histogram
	Dot Plot
	Scatter plot

REQUIRED SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE

This section describes the skills and knowledge required for this unit of competency.

Required Skills

The individual needs to demonstrate the following skills:

- Measuring
- Logical thinking
- Computing
- Drawing of graphs
- Applying mathematical formulas
- Analytical

Required knowledge

The individual needs to demonstrate knowledge of:

- Types of common shapes
- Differentiation between two dimensional shapes / objects
- Formulae for calculating area and volume
- Types and purpose of measuring instruments
- Units of measurement and abbreviations
- Fundamental operations (addition, subtraction, division, multiplication)
- Rounding techniques
- Types of fractions
- Different types of tables and graphs

- Meaning of graphs, such as increasing, decreasing, and constant value
- Preparation of basic data, tables & graphs

EVIDENCE GUIDE

This provides advice on assessment and must be read in conjunction with the performance criteria, required skills and knowledge and range.

1.	Critical aspects	Asses	ssment requires evidence that the candidate:
	of Competency	1.1	Calculated correctly with whole numbers and
			routine or familiar fractions, decimals and
			percentages
		1.2	Estimated, measured and calculated with routine
			metric measurements
		1.3	Applied simple scale to estimate length of objects or
			distance to location or object
		1.4	Used formal and informal mathematical language to
			describe and compare common angles
		1.5	Used common geometric instruments to draw two
			dimensional shapes
		1.6	Collected data and constructed routine tables and
			graphs
		1.7	Used basic functions of calculator correctly
2.	Resource	The fo	ollowing resources should be provided:
	Implications	2.1	Access to relevant workplace or appropriately
			simulated environment where assessment can take
			place
		2.2	Materials relevant to the proposed activity or tasks
3.	Methods of	_	betency may be assessed through:
	Assessment	3.1	Observation
		3.2	
		3.3	
			Portfolio of Evidence
		3.5	
		3.6	Third party report
4.	Context of	Comp	petency may be assessed in:
	Assessment	4.1	On the job
		4.2	Off the job
		4.3	Industrial attachment
5.	Guidance	Holist	tic assessment with other units relevant to the
	information for		

assessment	industry sector, workplace and job role is recommended.

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